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1-6. (canceled)

7. A method of using a multiplexed flow cytometric assay to diagnose sepsis in a subject, the method comprising:

(a) incubating a sample obtained from the subject with a population of beads which have two or more sizes, which are labeled with a first fluorophore having a single wavelength (color) and a plurality of intensity levels and which are coupled to a plurality of effector proteins which bind to a plurality of cognate, infection-associated-GTPases;

(b) incubating the beads with primary GTPase-specific antibodies;

(c) mixing the incubated fluorescent beads of step (b) with secondary antibodies which are specific to primary GTPase-specific antibodies and which are labeled with a second fluorophore having a wavelength (color) which is different from that of the first fluorophore; and

(d) measuring the fluorescence intensity of the mixed beads of step (c) using flow cytometry to determine the presence and level of infection-associated-GTPase in the sample.

8-33. (canceled)

34. A method of diagnosing the severity of a viral hemorrhagic fever virus infection in a subject, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) detecting the level of a set of VHF infection associated-GTPase biomarkers in a sample obtained from the subject, wherein detecting comprises contacting the sample with a set of reagents which specifically bind to the virus infection associated-GTPase biomarkers;

(b) determining the levels of at least one of the set of VHF infection associated-GTPase biomarkers using multiplexed flow cytometry or an immunoassay selected from the group consisting of ELISA, RIA, Western blot, luminescent immunoassay and fluorescent immunoassay; and

(c) using the determined levels of virus infection associated-GTPase biomarkers to determine the severity of the virus infection in the individual.

35. The method of claim **34**, wherein the sample is a plasma sample and multiplexed flow cytometry detects the presence and levels of VHF infection associated-GTPase biomarkers to determine the severity of infection using:

(a) a population of beads which have two or more sizes, which are labeled with a first fluorophore having a single wavelength (color) and a plurality of intensity levels and which are coupled to a plurality of effector proteins which bind to a plurality of cognate, infection-associated-GTPases;

(b) GTPase-specific antibodies which bind to effector protein-infection-associated-GTPase conjugates formed on the beads; and

(c) detector antibodies which are specific to the GTPase-specific antibodies and which are labeled with a second fluorophore having a wavelength (color) which is different from that of the first fluorophore.

36. The method of claim **34**, wherein:

(a) the effector proteins are selected from the group consisting of PAK-1 RBD (a Rac1 and Cdc42 effector), Raf-1 RBD (a Ras effector), Rhotekin-RBD (a Rho effector), RalGDS-RBD (a RAP1 effector protein) and RILP-RBD (a Rab-7 effector protein); and

(b) the first fluorophore is a Rhodamine dye (preferably a red fluorophore) and the second fluorophore is a green fluorophore.

37. The method of claim **36**, wherein the first fluorophore is Rhodamine Red-X and the second fluorophore is Alexa 488.

38. The method according to claim **34** wherein said viral hemorrhagic fever infection is caused by a hantavirus, ebola virus, Marburg virus, lassa virus or a Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever virus.

39. A method of diagnosing the severity of a VHF virus infection in a subject, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) detecting the level of a set of a virus infection associated-GTPase biomarkers in a sample obtained from the subject, wherein detecting comprises contacting the sample with a set of reagents which specifically bind to virus infection associated-GTPase biomarkers;

(b) determining the levels of at least one of the set of a virus infection associated-GTPase biomarkers using flow cytometry or an immunoassay selected from the group consisting of ELISA, RIA, Western blot, luminescent immunoassay and fluorescent immunoassay; and

(c) using the determined presence and levels of a virus infection associated-GTPase biomarkers to diagnose a virus infection in the individual.

40. The method of claim **39**, wherein the level of at least one of the set of a virus infection associated-GTPase biomarkers is determined using a flow cytometry assay, the